DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
Shaw Building, Rochford Street
P.O. Box 2000, Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

ECONOMICS, STATISTICS AND FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

No. 35
November
1987

ECONOMIC TRENDS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: 1986 - 1996

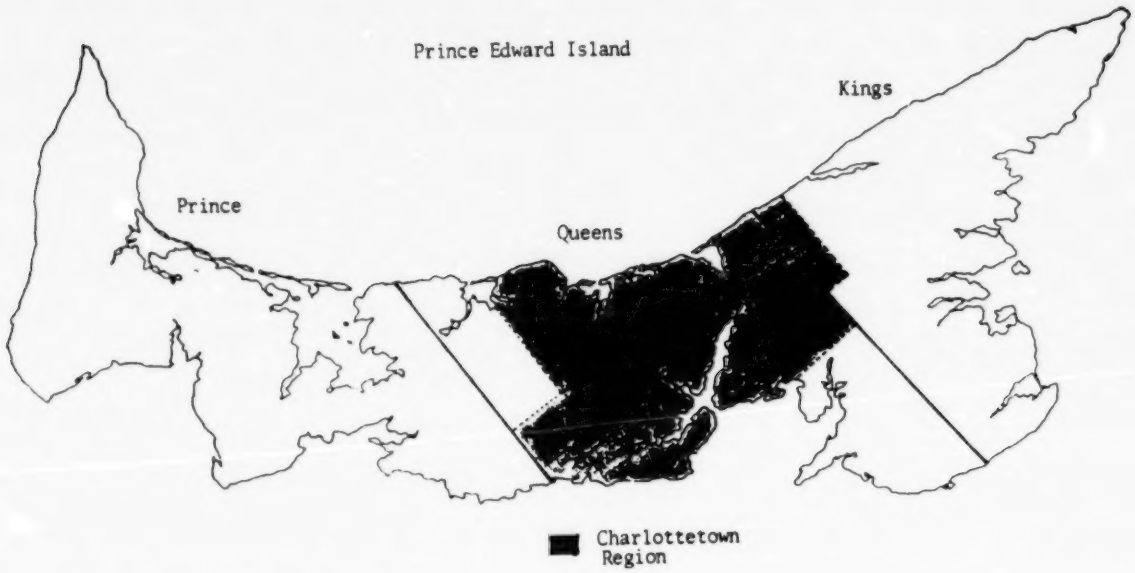
1. Introduction

A number of previous trends papers have analyzed historical demographic change in Prince Edward Island, the most recent one being A First Look At the 1986 Census No. 32, June 1987. This paper takes a futuristic view towards demographic change and presents three alternative scenarios of population growth for Prince Edward Island to the year 1996. This paper is based on the workings of a population projection model for Prince Edward Island, its three counties and the Charlottetown region. Three population growth scenarios for Prince Edward Island are described; a high growth rate scenario, a low growth scenario, and an intermediate scenario.

The population projection model used in making the above projections was developed by the Economics, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division and incorporates the findings of a study undertaken by the Henson College of Public Affairs and Continuing Education, Dalhousie University. The study, Modelling Population Growth on Prince Edward Island, analyzes for Prince Edward Island the key factors affecting demographic change; fertility, mortality and migration. The population projection model is driven by these components of demographic change for Prince Edward Island in total as well as its three counties and the Charlottetown region. The model is based upon specific age - sex groups and uses percentage population rates for each of the components of demographic change i.e. fertility rates, mortality rates and net migration rates. The projections are made on an annual basis, each year being based on the results for the previous year.

The definitional boundaries for the Charlottetown region used in the study and the model are the same as those used by the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs to describe the Charlottetown service region. This large region was chosen to

provide a stable base for analysis, in view of the geographic expansion of "Charlottetown" into surrounding rural areas. Map 1 depicts the five regions described in the population projection model.



2. Historical Overview

Between 1961 and 1986, the population of Prince Edward Island increased from a total of 104,629 people to a total of 126,646 people. This increase in population of 22,017 people represents an annual average rate of growth of 0.8 per cent. Table 1 below presents the census populations for P.E.I., its three counties and the Charlottetown region from 1961 to 1986.

Table 1

Population

	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
Kings	17,893	18,015	18,424	18,578	19,215	19,509
Prince	40,894	42,688	42,082	43,237	42,821	43,677
Queens	45,842	47,832	51,135	56,414	60,470	63,460
P.E.I.	104,629	108,535	111,641	118,229	122,506	126,646
Ch'town Region	40,434	42,644	45,964	51,310	55,291	58,234

Between 1961 and 1986, the population of Queens county increased by 17,618 people to reach a level of 63,460 people. The population within the Charlottetown region increased even greater as 17,800 more people lived within this area in 1986 than in 1961. Kings and Prince counties had modest gains of 1,616 people and 2,783 people respectively over this 25 year period.

Table 2 below presents the changes in the three components of demographic change: births, deaths and net migrants, that occurred between census counts over this 25 year period, from 1961 to 1986 in P.E.I..

Table 2

Components of Demographic Change in P.E.I.

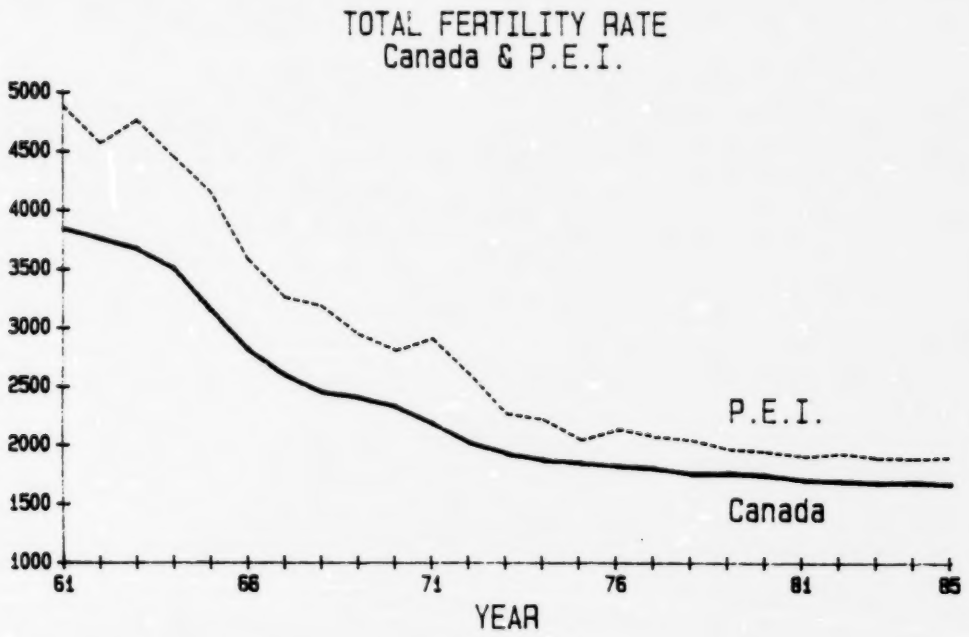
	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86
Births	13,577	10,297	9,764	9,772	9,713
Deaths	5,071	5,090	5,248	5,133	5,330
Natural Increase	8,506	5,207	4,516	4,639	4,383
Net Migration	-4,600	-2,101	2,072	-362	-243
Total Change	3,906	3,106	6,588	4,277	4,140

The number of births in Prince Edward Island, which totalled 13,577 between 1961-66, declined sharply to a level of 9,764 between 1971-76 and has remained relatively unchanged since then. The number of deaths has increased modestly from a total of 5,071 between 1961-66 to a level of 5,330 in the 1981-86 period. The level of natural increase (births less deaths) has declined with the fall in total births given that deaths have been relatively unchanged over the 25 year period. The level of natural increase was 8,506 between 1961-66, declined to 4,516 between 1971-76 and was little changed at 4,383 in 1981-86. Net migration to Prince Edward Island has experienced the largest degree of volatility of the three components of demographic change. A net out-flow of 4,600 migrants from Prince Edward Island occurred between 1961-66. Then a sharp turn around in migration flows occurred during 1971-76 as Prince Edward Island witnessed a net in-flow of 2,072 people. During the 1976-81 and 1981-86 periods, a modest net out-flow of people from Prince Edward Island was realized as 362 more people in 1976-81 and 243 more people in 1981-86 moved off the Island than moved to Prince Edward Island. We should note that the gross movements of migrants are significantly greater than the net results reported above, for example, it is estimated that between 1981-86, 15,356 people left Prince Edward Island.

a) **Births**

The total number of births is dependent upon two elements. The first element is the fertility rate of women, that is, the number of births per 1,000 women. The second element is the population of women of childbearing age. A woman is defined to be of childbearing age if she is between the ages of 15 and 49 years. Diagram 2 below depicts the total fertility rate for Prince Edward Island and Canada from 1961 to 1985. The total fertility rate is a representative measure of the total number of children that would be born to the average woman throughout her childbearing years. For example, a total fertility rate of 1,904, as is estimated for Prince Edward Island in 1985, indicates that the average woman would bear 1.9 children throughout her childbearing years.

Diagram 2



Source: Statistics Canada 84-204

Between 1961 and 1976, a dramatic decline in the total fertility rate for Prince Edward Island occurred. The total fertility rate which stood at 4,881 in 1961, fell to 2,140 in 1976. By 1985, the total fertility rate was only 1,904. The dramatic decline in the fertility rate was the major cause of the steep decline in the number of births over this period. This pattern mirrored the changes at the national level although the

provincial fertility rate has historically been higher than the national rate.

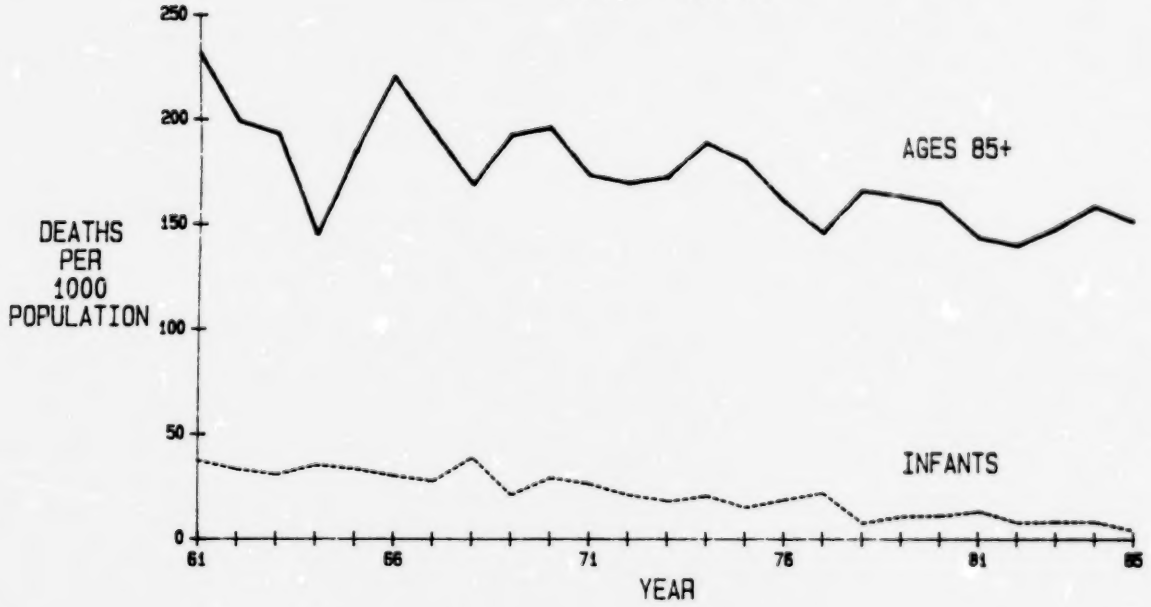
Within Prince Edward Island, regional variations in fertility rates exist between the three counties. The total fertility rate for women in Queens county has tended to be below the provincial average while for Kings, it has tended to be above the average. The fertility rate for Prince county, which had been above the average, is now in line with the provincial average. In 1981, the most recent year for which rates are available, Prince Edward Island had a total fertility rate of 1,908, Queens county 1,854, Prince county 1,895 and Kings county 2,078.

b) **Deaths**

The number of deaths occurring in a given period depends upon the mortality rate (death rate), that is, the likelihood of death which itself is age and sex specific. Two age groups have achieved significant reductions in their mortality rates; the youngest and the oldest age groups. Diagram 3 below depicts the mortality rates for the oldest age group, those aged 85 and over, and the youngest age group, infants, in Prince Edward Island from 1961 to 1985.

Diagram 3

DEATH RATES FOR INFANTS AND AGES 85+
P.E.I. 1961-85



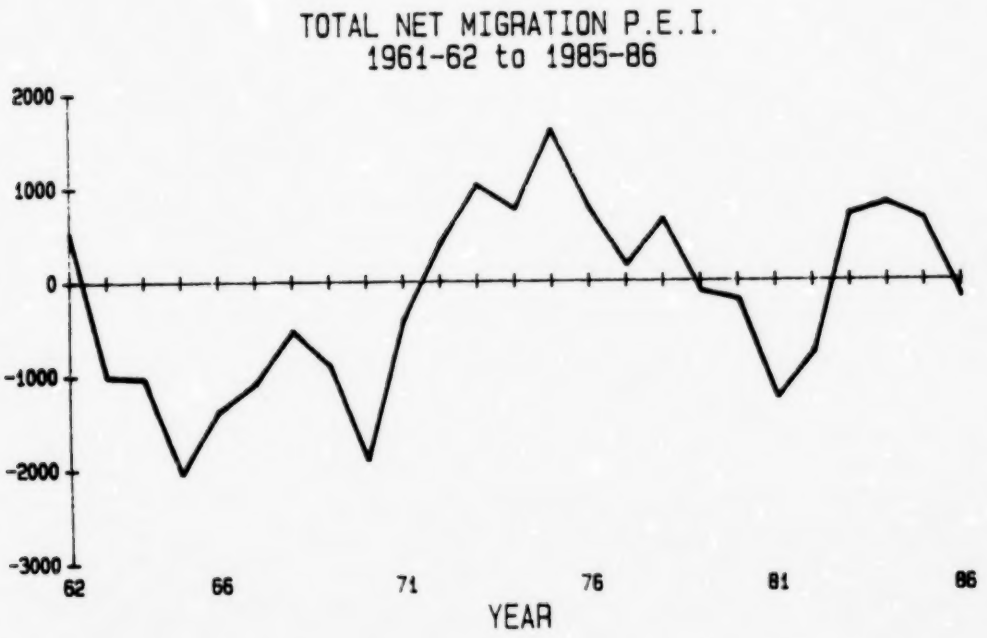
Source: Statistics Canada 84-204 and 84-206.

The infant mortality rate in Prince Edward Island declined from a rate of 33 per 1,000 in 1961 to reach a low of 4 per 1,000 in 1985. The mortality rate for those aged 85 and over, which was 232 in 1961, declined to a rate of 152 per 1,000 in 1985. The decline in mortality rates has offset much of the impact that the increasing number of older people has had on the number of deaths. Consequently, the total number of deaths edged upward only slightly between 1961-66 and 1981-86.

c) **Migration**

Net migration flows of people to and from Prince Edward Island have exhibited large fluctuations over time. Diagram 4 below depicts the estimated net migration flows (in-migrants less out-migrants) for Prince Edward Island from 1961-62 to 1985-86.

Diagram 4



Source: Statistics Canada 91-210

Large net out-migration flows from Prince Edward Island occurred during the 1960's but this was reversed in the first half of the 1970's as Prince Edward Island recorded net in-migration until 1977-78. Since then Prince Edward Island has had another period of net out-migration from 1978-79 to 1981-82

followed by net in-migration from 1982-83 to 1984-85. In the year 1985-86, Prince Edward Island again experienced net out-migration as an estimated 115 more people moved away from Prince Edward Island than moved to the Island.

The net migration flows do not fully describe the dynamic movement of people in and out of Prince Edward Island. Table 3 below presents the gross level of migrants to and from Prince Edward Island and the corresponding net levels.

Table 3

Gross and Net Migration P.E.I.

1961-62 to 1985-86

Years	In	Out	Net
1961-66	18,656	23,597	-4,942
1966-71	19,594	23,936	-4,342
1971-76	24,416	19,844	+4,572
1976-81	18,658	19,405	-747
1981-86	16,370	15,356	+1,014

Source: Statistics Canada 91-208 and 91-210

Between 1961-66 and 1981-86, the number of in-migrants declined from 18,656 people to reach a level of 16,370 people. Over this same period, the number of out-migrants declined even more sharply from 23,597 people in 1961-66 to total 15,356 people in 1981-86. The sharper decline in the number of out-migrants between 1961-66 and 1981-86 resulted in net out-migration of -4,942 people in 1961-66 becoming net in-migration of 1,014 in 1981-86.

It is interesting to note that for Prince Edward Island the age group 15-24 has historically been a source of net out-migration. On the other hand, the age group 25-44 has been a source of both net in-migration during periods of "good times" and out-migration during "bad times" . Regionally, Queens county and in particular the Charlottetown region have been the favoured destination of interprovincial migrants to Prince Edward Island. Intraprovincially, that is within Prince Edward Island, Kings and Prince counties have historically been sources of net migrants to Queens county and the Charlottetown region.

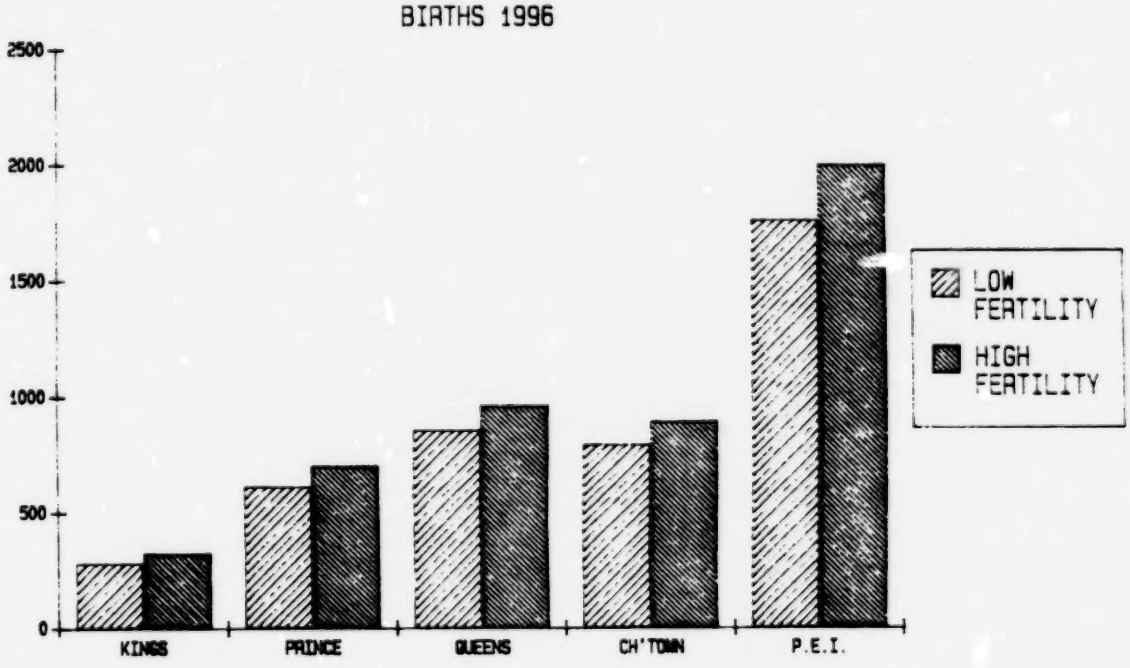
3. Population Projection Model

In order to understand the workings of the population projection model, we will identify the impacts that each of the three separate factors: fertility, mortality and migration, can have on demographic change.

a) Fertility

The results of two different scenarios for fertility rates are presented below in Diagram 5. In the first scenario, the low fertility rate one, we have assumed that the total fertility rate continues on its downward trend to the year 1996. In the second scenario, the high fertility rate one, we have assumed that the total fertility rate remains constant at its 1985 level of 1,904.

Diagram 5



The different assumptions about the total fertility rate clearly result in significant differences for the number of births in all five regions by 1996. In the low fertility rate scenario, the total fertility rate is assumed to reach a level of 1,770 in 1996 compared to a level of 1,904 for the high fertility rate scenario. The number of births for Prince Edward Island in 1996 will be 1,762 under the low fertility rate scenario, and 2,005 births under the high fertility rate scenario.

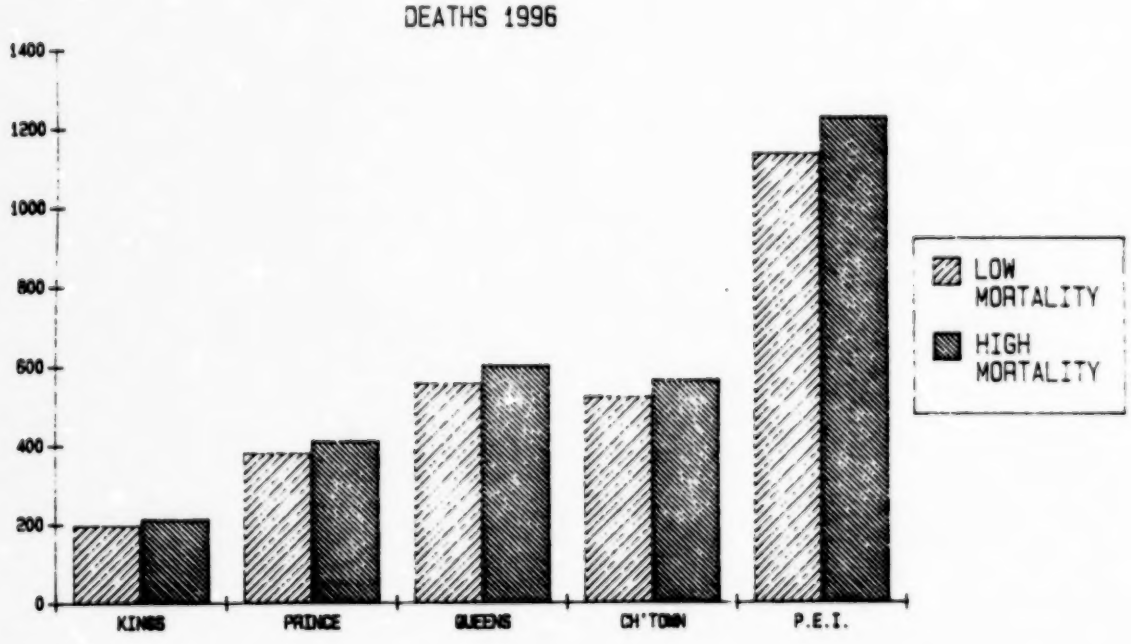
1996 will be 1,762 under the low fertility rate scenario, and 2,005 births under the high fertility rate scenario.

Across Prince Edward Island there are regional variations in fertility rates and in the age structure of each region's female population. These variations produce regional differences in total births and populations through time. For example, by 1996 the low fertility rate scenario results in a 13 per cent decline in births for Kings and Prince counties compared to the level of births they are projected to have under the high fertility scenario. Queens county and the Charlottetown region, on the other hand, face only an 11 per cent decline in births by 1996.

b) Mortality

Two different scenarios for mortality rates are presented below in Diagram 6. In the first scenario, the low mortality rate one, we have assumed that the mortality rates for all age groups are reduced by 1 per cent annually. In the second scenario, the high mortality rate one, we have assumed that the mortality rates for all age groups remain constant at their average 1981-85 levels.

Diagram 6



The total number of deaths in Prince Edward Island would be 1,139 in 1996 under the low mortality rate assumption compared to 1,232 under the high mortality rate assumption. This represents a difference of 7.5 per cent in total deaths between these two assumptions. Over time, a decline in mortality rates will not result in a proportional decline in the total number of deaths because more of the population survives into the older age groups. Thus the individuals face higher mortality rates as they age. The combined effect is a reduction in total deaths that is less than the reduction in the mortality rates.

Regional variations in the reduction in total deaths also occur. These variations are due to differences in the age structure of each region's population. Kings county would have 7.9 per cent fewer deaths under the low mortality assumption than the high one, while Queens and Prince counties would have 7.5 per cent fewer deaths. Kings county has a relatively older population than the other two counties and as such, experiences a sharper decline in deaths than Queens and Prince counties. Kings county had 5.8 per cent of its population over the age of 75 back in 1981 while Queens and Prince counties had 5.0 per cent of their population aged 75 and over.

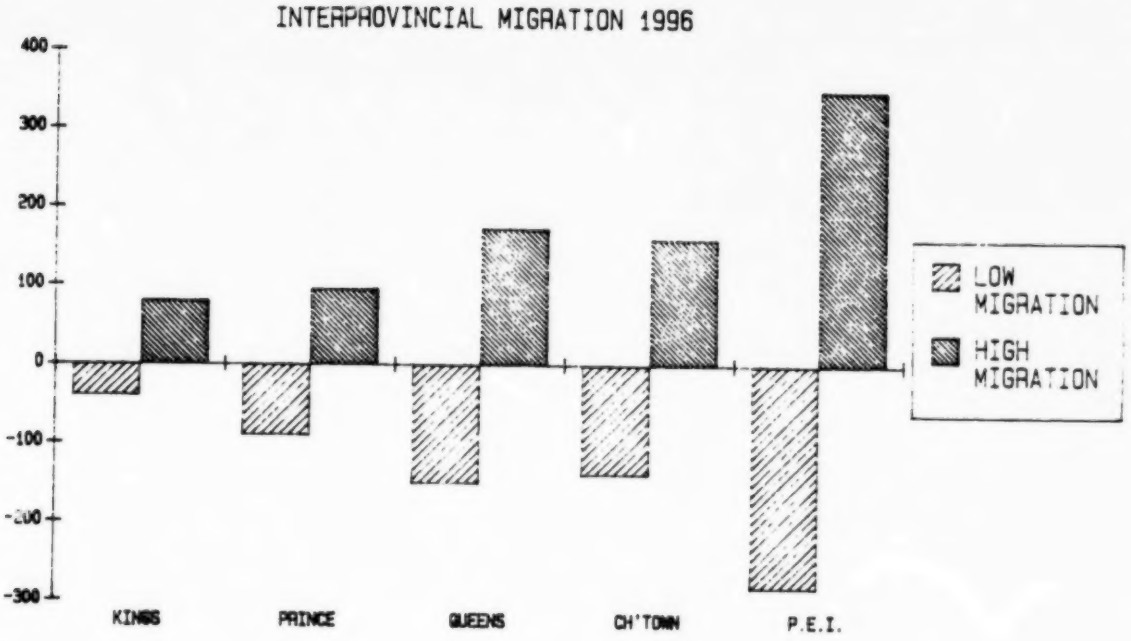
c) Migration

There are three types of migration which we must consider in order to project demographic change for Prince Edward Island, its three counties and the Charlottetown region. These types of migration are international, interprovincial and intraprovincial within the province. However, due to the small numbers of international migrants*, the first two, international and interprovincial migration, will be combined into one type of migration called interprovincial migration. We should also point out that the number of intraprovincial migrants, by definition, must sum to zero for the three counties.

i) Interprovincial

Interprovincial migration describes the net movement of people in to and out of the province. The results of two projections of interprovincial migration for P.E.I. are presented below in Diagram 7. The high migration scenario depicts net in-migration to Prince Edward Island while the low migration scenario depicts net out-migration from the Island.

Diagram 7



The high interprovincial migration scenario incorporates the average migration rates estimated for the 1981-86 period when an estimated 250 more people moved to Prince Edward Island than left the province each year. In this scenario, net interprovincial in-migration will be +351 in 1996. Queens county will account for 174 of these net migrants, Kings county, 81 and Prince county, 96. The Charlottetown region will have 161 net in-migrants in 1996.

The net migration rates for the year 1981-82 are used to describe the low migration scenario. In this low migration scenario, it is assumed that net out-migration would average half of the -758 people it was in 1981-82. Net out-migration for Prince Edward Island in 1996 would be -283 under this scenario. Queens county would have -151 net out-migrants in 1996, Charlottetown region -140, Kings county, -41 and Prince county, -91.

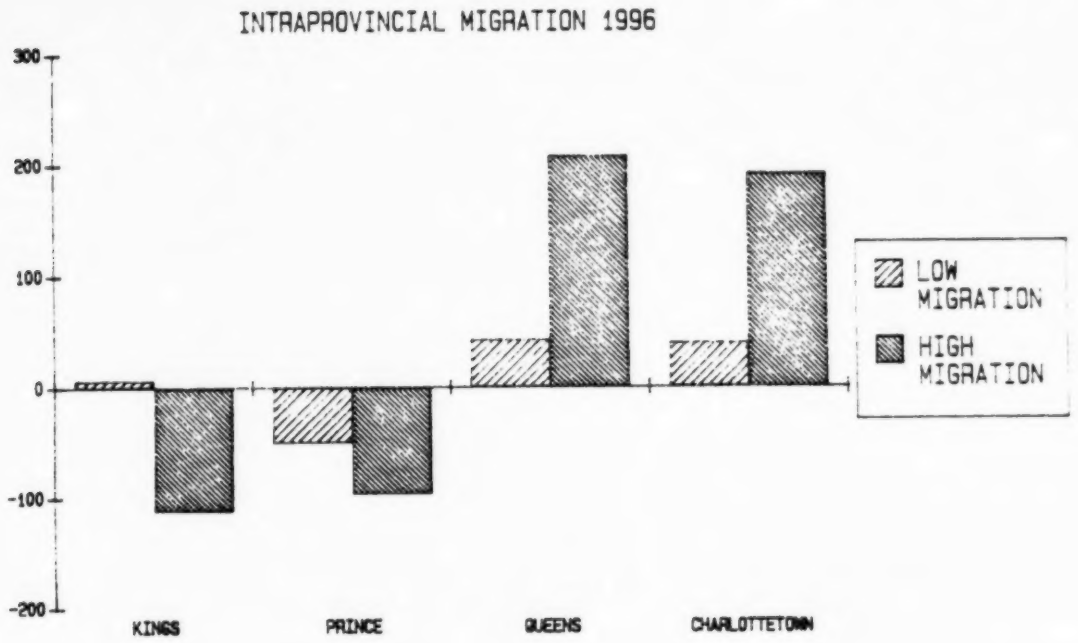
---

* Footnote: Between 1981-86, there were 639 immigrants to and 376 emmigrants from Prince Edward Island compared to 15,731 interprovincial in-migrants and 14,980 out-migrants.

ii) Intraprovincial

Intraprovincial migration describes the net movement of people between the various regions within the province. The results of two projections of intraprovincial migration for Prince Edward Island are presented below in Diagram 8. The high intraprovincial migration scenario depicts a high rate of net in-migration to Queens County from Kings and Prince counties. The low intraprovincial migration scenario depicts a low rate of net in-migrants to Queens County.

Diagram 8



The high intraprovincial migration scenario incorporates the estimated intraprovincial migration rates for the year 1981-82. By 1996, Kings county is projected to lose a net 112 people to the other two counties and Prince county a net 96 people to the other two counties. Queens county, however, is projected to gain a net 208 people from Kings and Prince counties in 1996. The Charlottetown region is projected to gain 192 additional residents from the rest of Prince Edward Island in 1996.

The low intraprovincial migration scenario incorporates the estimated average intraprovincial migration rates for the period 1981-85. Kings county is projected to lose 88 people while Prince county loses 50 people in 1996. Queens county is projected to be the net recipient of 137 people in 1996 from the other two counties. The Charlottetown region is projected to gain a net 127 people in 1996 through intraprovincial migration.

In describing the impacts that changes in fertility, mortality and migration would have on each of the regions, we have focussed on the specific variables directly related to each of these factors, namely, total births, deaths and the number of net migrants. Table 4 below presents the 1996 populations for the regions under each separate assumption with respect to the factors as described previously.

Table 4

Impact Populations of P.E.I. 1996

Alternative Assumptions on Fertility, Mortality & Migration

('000)

	Fertility		Mortality		Interprovincial		Intraprovincial	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Kings	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.3	20.1	19.4	20.0
Queens	67.6	67.2	67.6	67.9	69.0	65.6	70.0	68.9
Prince	46.8	46.5	46.8	47.1	47.6	45.6	45.7	46.4
Prince Edward Island	135.2	134.4	135.2	135.8	137.9	131.3	135.3	135.3
Charlottetown Region	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.3	20.1	19.4	20.0

By 1996, the population of Prince Edward Island would be 800 people more under the high fertility assumption than under the low one. The population of Prince Edward Island would be 135,200 under the high fertility rate assumption compared to 134,400 under the low one. The low mortality rate assumption results in a larger population for Prince Edward Island than the high mortality rate one does. The population of Prince Edward Island under the low mortality rate assumption would be 135,800 by 1996 compared to 135,200 under the high mortality rate assumption. Under the alternative interprovincial migration assumptions, the population of Prince Edward Island experiences a large change in total numbers. Under the high interprovincial migration assumption, wherein Prince Edward Island experiences net in-migration, the provincial population would be 137,900 by 1996. This is

6,300 people more than under the low interprovincial migration assumption wherein Prince Edward Island experiences net out-migration. Under the alternative assumptions for intraprovincial migration, the population of Prince Edward Island is unchanged at 135,300 in 1996 since net intraprovincial migration sums to zero for the province. Under the high intraprovincial migration assumption, Kings and Prince counties lose more people to Queens county and the Charlottetown region than under the low intra-provincial migration assumption.

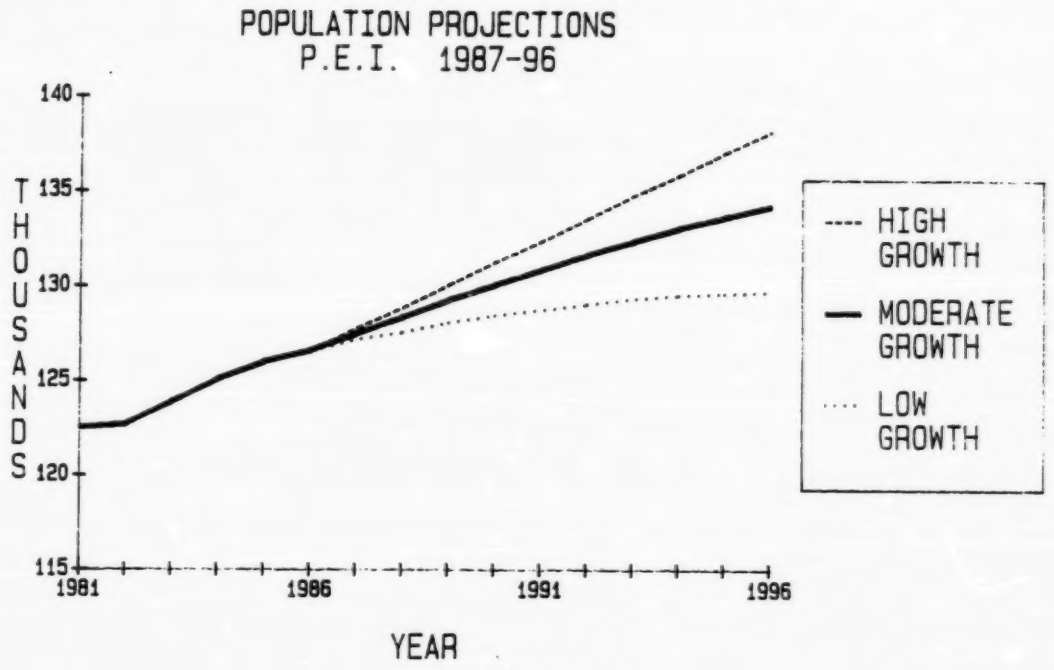
4. Population Projections to Year 1996

Now that we have had a glimpse at the impact that changes in fertility, mortality and migration can have upon demographic change for Prince Edward Island and its four major subregions, we will present three alternative population projections for Prince Edward Island to 1996. Each of these projections are based upon specific assumptions about all three factors affecting demographic change: fertility, mortality and migration.

Projections

Three alternative scenarios of population growth are presented below: high growth, low growth and moderate growth scenarios. These scenarios are, for the most part, based on the assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration described above in analyzing the population projection model. The high growth scenario assumes no change in the total fertility rate, lower mortality rates and net in-migration to Prince Edward Island. The low growth scenario assumes a continuation of the downward trend in fertility rates towards their national averages, mortality rates remain unchanged and net out-migration from Prince Edward Island. The moderate growth scenario assumes a moderate decline in fertility rates and mortality rates. Net migration rates in the moderate growth scenario are assumed to remain at the average levels realized over the 1976-86 period. Diagram 9 below depicts the three population projections for Prince Edward Island to 1996.

Diagram 9



The population of Prince Edward Island which in 1986 stood at 126,600 is projected to range between a low of 129,800 and a high of 138,200 in 1996. The moderate growth scenario, which lies in between these two, projects a population of 134,300 in 1996 compared to the 126,600 counted in 1986. Under the moderate growth scenario, in 1996 Prince Edward Island is projected to have 1,738 births compared to 2,011 in 1986, 1,245 deaths compared to 1,108 in 1986 and a net in-flow of 95 interprovincial migrants compared to -115 in 1986. The high growth scenario projects 1,910 births, 1,104 deaths and 299 net interprovincial migrants in 1996. The low growth scenario projects 1,612 births, 1,234 deaths and -288 net out-migrants from Prince Edward Island in 1996.

Under the moderate growth scenario, Queens county is projected to have a population of 67,800 in 1996 compared to 63,500 in 1986. The high growth scenario projects for Queens county a population of 69,900 while the low growth one projects 65,400 in 1996. The Charlottetown region, which had a population of 58,200 in 1986, is projected to have a population of 62,300 in 1996 under the moderate growth scenario, 64,200 under the high growth one and 60,000 under the low growth one. Table 5 below presents the populations of each of the five regions under the three growth scenarios.

Table 5

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Prince Edward Island

	1986	1996		
		High	Moderate	Low
Kings	19,500	20,800	20,200	18,400
Prince	43,700	47,500	46,200	45,900
Queens	63,500	69,900	67,800	65,400
Prince Edward Island*	126,600	138,200	134,300	129,800
Charlottetown Region	58,200	64,200	62,300	60,000

* These may not add up due to rounding

Kings county, with a population of 19,500 in 1986, would have 20,200 in 1996 under the moderate scenario, 20,800 under the high one and 18,400 under the low one. Prince county, which had 43,700 people in 1986, would have 46,200 people under the moderate scenario by 1996, 47,500 under the high and 45,900 under the low. Kings county is the only region which, under the low growth scenario, is projected to have a lower population in 1996 than in 1986. This is the result of intraprovincial migration as Kings county is assumed to experience net out-migration towards Queens and Prince counties.

5. Assumptions

a) Fertility

The fertility rates used in the three population projections are based on historical trends in these rates. Table 6 below presents a brief historical view of fertility rates in both Canada and Prince Edward Island and the assumed rates in 1996 for all three scenarios.

Table 6

Fertility Rates

Canada	Total Fertility Rate	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-45
1974	1,875	35.3	113.1	131.1	66.6	23.0	5.5
1975	1,852	35.3	112.7	131.2	64.4	21.6	4.8
1976	1,825	33.4	110.3	129.9	65.6	21.1	4.3
1984	1,686	24.2	88.8	126.0	73.3	21.5	3.0
1985	1,669	24.4	85.3	125.3	74.6	21.8	3.0
P.E.I.							
1974	2,219	48.7	124.3	145.9	79.7	33.9	10.8
1975	2,049	49.5	113.2	128.2	76.1	27.2	5.0
1976	2,140	44.4	125.2	144.7	77.6	28.5	7.6
1984	1,888	37.6	106.6	128.4	76.6	23.0	4.7
1985	1,904	33.7	99.7	140.8	77.1	24.0	5.2
Projections: 1996							
Low Growth	1,669	20.0	85.3	128.1	77.1	21.8	1.5
Moderate Growth	1,770	20.0	85.3	135.2	83.5	28.5	1.5
High Growth	1,904	20.0	91.8	150.6	88.4	28.5	1.5

The historical data suggest that the provincial fertility rates for Prince Edward Island tend to correspond to national rates ten years earlier. In the low growth scenario, the total fertility rate in 1996 for Prince Edward Island is therefore assumed to equal the 1985 national level of 1,669. In the high growth scenario, the total fertility rate for Prince Edward Island is assumed to have bottomed out and will remain at its

Footnote : The total fertility rate is equal to the sum of all the age specific fertility rates for the single years of age 15-49. It is equal to 5 x (the sum of fertility rates for ages 15-19, ..., 45-49)

1985 level of 1,904 through to 1996. Under the moderate growth scenario, the total fertility rate for Prince Edward Island is assumed to continue to decline but at a slower pace as women in their early childbearing years follow the recent national trend and postpone childbirth until their older years.

The fertility rates for the youngest and oldest age groups, 15-19 and 40 plus, are assumed to follow the same downward trends to 1996 under all three scenarios. The fertility rate for 15-19 year olds is assumed to decline from 33.7 in 1985 to 20.0 in 1996 while the fertility rate for females aged 40-44 is assumed to decline from 5.2 in 1985 to 1.5 in 1996.

The fertility rate for females aged 20-24 is assumed to experience the same downward trend under the low and moderate growth scenarios but decline at half this pace under the high growth scenario. The fertility rate for females aged 25-29 is assumed to decline at a slower pace under the moderate scenario than the low one. This fertility rate is assumed to increase from 140.8 in 1985 to 150.6 in 1996 in the high growth scenario as women in the two younger age groups delay the timing of births. The recent upward movement in the fertility rate for this age group in Prince Edward Island is assumed to be the beginning of a modest increase in fertility for this group.

The fertility rates for women in their thirties are assumed to follow the recent national trend and increase to the year 1996. The fertility rate for women aged 30-34 is assumed to increase at a faster pace under the high growth scenario to a rate of 88.4 in 1996 compared to 83.5 under the moderate growth scenario. The fertility rate for women aged 35-39 is assumed to increase under both the moderate and high growth scenarios. Under these two scenarios, this fertility rate is assumed to reach a level of 28.5 in 1996 compared to 24.0 in 1985. Under the low growth scenario, the fertility rate for women aged 35-39 is assumed to continue its historical downward trend to a rate of 21.8 in 1996.

b) **Mortality**

The mortality rates used in all three scenarios are based on changes to the 1981-85 average levels for Prince Edward Island. Table 7 below presents the estimated 1981-85 average mortality rates by age group and sex, and the changes to them under each scenario.

Table 7

Mortality Rates Per 1,000 Population 1981-85

	Age Groups						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+
Males	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	36.5	105.0
Females	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.0	16.0	78.8

Projections: 1996

Low Growth : Leave 1981-85 rates unchanged
Moderate Growth: Decrease 1981-85 rates by 1 per cent annually
High Growth : Decrease 1981-85 rates by 1.5 per cent annually

In the low growth scenario, the mortality rates are assumed not to decline from their 1981-85 levels. In the moderate growth scenario, mortality rates are assumed to continue on their historical downward trend with annual reductions for all rates of 1.0 per cent.

In the high growth scenario, mortality rates are assumed to decline even faster at a 1.5 per cent annual rate of decline. By 1996, under the high growth scenario the mortality rate for males aged 75+ would be 90.3 compared to 94.9 under the moderate growth scenario and 105 under the low growth one. The respective mortality rates in 1996 for females aged 75+ would be 67.7 under the high compared to 71.2 under the moderate and 78.8 under the low.

c) **Migration**

Three alternative assumptions about interprovincial migration were incorporated into the three scenarios. Only one assumption about intraprovincial migration was incorporated into all three growth scenarios. Alternative assumptions about intraprovincial migration would not reflect differences in provincial wide population growth scenarios. Table 8 below presents the net interprovincial migration rates used in the three population growth scenarios.

Table 8

Net Interprovincial Migration Rate

Per 1,000 Population

	Age Groups					
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74
Projections: 1996						
Low Growth	2	3	-18	-3	2	3
Moderate Growth	5	5	-14	4	2	2
High Growth	5	10	-12	7	4	5

In the low growth scenario, the low interprovincial migration scenario described earlier is used. The net migration rates are assumed to be equal to half those experienced in 1981-82 when 758 more people left the Island than moved to it. In the high growth scenario, the high interprovincial migration assumption described earlier is also used. In the high growth scenario the net migration rates are assumed to equal the average rates experienced between 1981-86 when an estimated net 250 people annually moved to Prince Edward Island. In the moderate growth scenario, the net migration rates are assumed to mirror the rates experienced over the past ten year period 1976-86 when an estimated net 13 people annually moved to Prince Edward Island. The migration rates, which were used in the moderate growth scenario, describe for 1987 a net migration of zero which is basically the ten year average for 1976-86.

6. Summary

The three scenarios of high, moderate and low population growth for Prince Edward Island provide a range within which actual population growth is most likely to be over the next ten years. Prince Edward Island's population is projected here to range from a low of 129,800 in 1996 to a high of 138,200.

The actual population of Prince Edward Island, its' three counties and the Charlottetown region in 1996 depends upon what actually transpires with request to fertility rates, mortality rates and migration rates throughout Prince Edward Island during this period.

Alternative assumptions with respect to each of the factors affecting demographic change: fertility, mortality and migration, can easily be incorporated into the population projection model

in order to project future populations for Prince Edward Island, its' counties and Charlottetown region. If one would like to obtain further information on the population projection model or have population projections run on alternative assumptions with respect to fertility, mortality and migration, contact the Economcis, Statistics and Fiscal Analysis Division at 902-368-4030.